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<Note> Chimpanzees in the Rubondo Island National Park, Tanzania

AUTHOR(S):

Matsumoto-Oda, Akiko

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projects that are now underway.

Rubondo Island National Park in Tanzania consists of 12 islands in Lake Victoria. The park covers a total area of 456.8 km², and the lake is 1,134 m above sea level. The main island, Rubondo (2°18'S, 31°50'E), is 26 km long and 3-10 km across. Its total area is about 240 km². Rubondo Island is on a rift in the lake. It has no rivers and the soil is volcanic. There is a flat narrow isthmus in its center, one hill in the north, and four hills in the south. The highest peak in the south rises 351 m. The annual rainfall is about 1200 mm. There is a bimodal rainfall distribution, with peaks in December and April-May during the October-May rainy season. The annual temperature is 19-26°C. Forest covers 80% of the island, and the remainder is swamp and savanna. Native mammals include bushbucks, sitatungas, hippos, vervet monkeys, genets, otters, cane rats, and mongooses (6).

Rubondo Island became a game reserve in 1965, to provide a sanctuary for animals threatened with extermination, due to the efforts of Prof. Bernhard Grzimek of the Frankfurt Zoological Society (FZS). At the time, chimpanzees, elephants, giraffes, antelopes, suni, black-and-white colobuses, and black rhinos were released on the islands. Rubondo and the other 11 islands became a National Park in 1977.

Dr. M. Borner and Ms. P. Robinson provided the following information on released chimpanzees. Between 1966 and 1969, 7 male and 11 female (one died in transit) chimpanzees aged 4-12 years were bought to Rubondo Island from Europe, in four groups, by the FZS. The chimpanzees had been caught in the wild in Guinea, Ivory Coast, and Sierra Leone, and are thought to be *Pan troglodytes verus*. The chimpanzees had all spent between 3.5 months and nine years in captivity in German and Dutch zoos and circuses, under conditions that varied from good zoo conditions in the company of other chimpanzees, to inadequate cages or solitary confinement. Most of the animals were difficult, troublesome creatures, which attacked or bit keepers. Two males were shot soon after release, after attacking people living on the island. The chimpanzees were monitored infrequently and there is very little documentation on how they

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Akiko Matsumoto-Oda

Primate Research Institute, Kyoto University

Rubondo Island National Park, Tanzania, is one habitat of released chimpanzees (1). Other attempts to release chimpanzees have been made on the island of Gabon (2), Gambia (3), Liberia (4) and in a natural forest in Senegal (5). The chimpanzee population in Rubondo has grown successfully. However, details of its status are unknown, even among chimpanzee specialists. This report introduces the Rubondo chimpanzee

adapted in subsequent years. In 1968, the first two babies born on Rubondo were observed. In 1984, two females of the first generation were observed, and some of the original chimpanzees likely survived until quite recently. A female was observed stealing a blanket and wrapping it around herself in around 1998 (7), and a male was observed in store of tourist camp and drinking a bottle of alcohol after that (D. Ommaney, pers. com.).

The FZS and Tanzania National Park Service started a joint chimpanzee project in 1996 to develop chimpanzee viewing for tourists, as in Gombe and Mahale. Camps were built in the north and south of the island, and since then research assistants have been looking for and habituating chimpanzees in three blocks in the north and one in the south. The recent records of the FZS show that the monthly mean number of chimpanzees observed was 2.6-5.5 in 1997, 2.8-5.8 in 1998, and 2.4-5.9 in 1999, respectively (8,9).

I stayed in the park for two weeks, beginning on September 2nd, and walked all of the blocks except the most northern one. During my stay, I had two chances to encounter chimpanzees, but not directly. On September 4th, the assistants walking in front of me twice met an estrous female and a male. On September 7th, I heard three or four individual calls. The chimpanzees were very shy and I could not close within 100 m in either case. Dr. A. Pusey, who stayed at Rubondo for eight days in 1998, also failed to see chimpanzees (7). It is believed that the chimpanzees still avoid observers.

Research on the Rubondo chimpanzees is important. First, these chimpanzees are one of the only successful re-introductions of this species. Rubondo offers material to help in planning how to ensure viable numbers of wild chimpanzees and how to re-introduce chimpanzees which were rehabilitated or used medically. Second, most of the chimpanzees on Rubondo Island were likely born there in the last 30 years. To what extent has the released population of chimpanzees reverted to a completely natural state, and how do their behaviors match those of other wild chimpanzees on Rubondo? Rubondo can be a place, allowing precise, open-air studies of

chimpanzee culture. Regrettably for the chimpanzee projects, none of the assistants on Rubondo has experience in chimpanzee research. The chimpanzee projects on Rubondo are only beginning, and positive results are expected in the future.

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